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PROGRESS AT VIENNA TALKS PERMITS 'DOSE OF OPTIMISM'

LD182200Y Warsaw PAP in English 1725 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, 18 July, PAP (by PAP special correspondent A. Rayzacher)--The general opinion prevailing in Vienna on the eve of the last meeting to be held within the 15th round of negotiations on mutual reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, is that the round was successful. Intensive talks were conducted on the new constructive compromise proposal submitted on June 8 by the delegations of USSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the GDR, which takes into account many assumptions of the revised stance of Western countries of April 1978. It is expected that when, after the summer break, the negotiations are resumed in September, the West will produce a constructive answer.

A realistic evaluation of the Vienna negotiations allows for a dose of optimism as agreement has been reached on many key points of the future accord. This all the targets of the reduction process, jointly with the adoption of collective limits of forces in central Europe at 700 thousand soldiers in the ground forces and 900 thousand in ground and air forces on the side of both the Warsaw Treaty and NATO states.

The discussion during the 15th round centred also on data on the number of troops of the 11 states in central Europe. The socialist states hope that this discussion will help the Western side revise its too high estimates of the number of troops of the Warsaw Treaty countries.

The socialist states are ready to adopt a constructive stand also on this issue but they expect greater flexibility from the West in search for a settlement of difficult problems in this sphere.

It is stressed that the proposal of the socialist states concerning the freeze on the number of troops in the reduction zone in the period of negotiations is still effective. The adoption of this proposal would make it possible to take the agreed levels of armed forces as the starting point for the reduction process.

POLISH MBFR DELEGATE HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 19 JULY

LD191855Y Warsaw PAP in English 1714 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, 19 July, PAP--(By PAP special correspondent A. Rayzacher) After the last meeting of the 15th round of the Vienna talks on mutual reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Europe the delegates of Poland and the Netherlands, Ambassadors Tadeusz Strulak and De Vos van Steenvijk gave press conference here to-day.

Owing to the proposal submitted by four socialist states on June this year, the Polish representative said, the 15th round of negotiations was interested and productive. A considerable progress was achieved in mutual adjustment of stands which is indispensable for reaching of an agreement. At present, all direct participants in the negotiations are ready to (?accept the final) result of the reduction of forces in central Europe (?defined) as [words indistinct] collective ceiling of 900 thousand troops on each side, out of which 700 thousand would account for ground forces.

Guided by the desire to reach this mutually accepted goal, the socialist states have put forth a range of compromise solutions. Firstly, they have proposed to cut their ground forces in the zone of reduction by 105 thousand troops, against 91 thousand to be reduced by the West.

Secondly, the socialist states have defined the size, the manner and conditions of reductions of the first phase in which the Soviet Union and the United States are to start the reduction process. The readiness to participate in the reductions expressed recently by the West German side was followed by the Soviet offer to reduce 30 thousand of her troops against the 14 thousand to be reduced by the U.S. This proposal should be regarded as an important contribution to the reaching of an agreement.

Thirdly, the socialist states propose that the post-reduction ceilings be of a collective character, as was demanded by the West.

Fourthly, the socialist states propose that the reduction obligations of the second phase be only outlined in the first agreement and their details negotiated later. But they (?hold) their view that all direct participants should reduce their armed forces proportionally to their present numbers.

Fifthly, the socialist states have agreed to a selective approach to the reductions of armaments and accepted a "mixed packet" attitude suggested by the West. The USSR offered to reduce (?1,000) tanks and 250 combat vehicles in return for a reduction by the U.S. of a thousand (?tactical) nuclear war-heads and 90 launching means (rocket launchers and planes).

The Polish delegate stressed that the discussion during the 15th round centred around all the above mentioned aspects of the proposal submitted by the socialist states who have given a comprehensive explanation to all queries. The socialist countries are ready to discuss any problem of interest to the Western partners and expect to receive from them a constructive reply when negotiations are resumed after the summer recess.

GDR PERIODICAL ON MBFR: NEXT MOVE UP TO NATO STATES

AU1912457 East Berlin HORIZONT in German Issue No 29/1978 p 19 AU

[Gerhard Bornemann article "Now It Is Up to the NATO States To Make the Next Move in Vienna"]

[Text] One month after the socialist states submitted their far-reaching compromise proposals at the Vienna negotiations, the NATO states' official reply is still lacking. A NATO Council spokesman merely declared on 16 June that the new initiative of the socialist states was welcomed as a "noteworthy gesture." At the same time, however, it was also asserted that the differences of opinion about the strength of the armed forces of both groupings in central Europe as well as the method of reduction had not been eliminated by the new initiative.

It is similarly instructive how the Western mass media, which otherwise allegedly never miss anything that goes on in the world, reacted to the new proposals of the socialist states in Vienna. At first it seemed as if the far-reaching compromise offer of the socialist states had virtually stunned them. But when the new initiative could no longer be hushed up, certain mass media launched a broad campaign to discredit the new proposals. Even the headlines made it clear that they were not concerned with a serious analysis or explanation of their content. They attempted to create the impression that the socialist states had ulterior motives for their new proposals. Thus one could read of "tricks and traps," of a "weakening of NATO," and of "pitfalls for the forces reduction talks." Again and again they resort to the lie of the alleged superiority of the Warsaw Pact states in central Europe.

Let us stick to the facts: The socialist states' proposal not to reinforce the armed forces in the reduction zone for the duration of the negotiations has been on the table for years. NATO still refuses to accept this proposal. [paragraph continues]

Today it is clear why this proposal was and is rejected. It is not the socialist states that have reinforced their armed forces in central Europe, but the NATO states, which, against the people's desire for detente and security, are intensifying the expansion of their armed forces and arms. Thus the long-term program adopted at the recent Washington NATO summit conference envisages additional arms expenditures for the next 15 years in the amount of $80-100 billion. As early as 1977 the United States reinforced its troops stationed in the FRG by 18,000 men. It plans a further reinforcement of 8,000 men for 1978.

The Only Possible Road to Agreement

On 8 June the socialist states proposed to reduce the numerical strength of the Warsaw Pact and NATO forces in central Europe within a period of 3-4 years to an equal level of 900,000 men on each side, including 700,000 men in each side's ground forces.

Thus one cannot charge the socialist states with seeking numerical superiority. On the contrary--if one proceeds from the figures exchanged, the Warsaw Pact forces total 987,000 men, including 805,000 men in the ground forces, and those of NATO 981,000 men, including 791,000 in the ground forces. Accordingly, the socialist states would even be ready to reduce their strength by several thousand soldiers more than the western states to achieve the proposed armed forces strength of 900,000 or 700,000 men, respectively. Thus the socialist states are fully complying with the principle agreed on in the preliminary consultations, according to which the reduction must not impair the security of any participant. This can be guaranteed only, however, if the existing approximate parity in the balance of strength between the states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO in central Europe is restored at a correspondingly lower level through approximately equal reductions. This is the only possible and just road to disarmament agreements.

Untenable Demands of the NATO States

The NATO states, however, continue to insist on their demand that the socialist participants reduce their forces by three times more than themselves. The exchange of figures in Vienna on the armed forces' strengths in central Europe, which has been effected at the socialist states' initiative repeatedly since 1976, has clearly proved the untenability of this demand. Although for 2 years it has been unable to produce a shred of evidence to support is assertion about the alleged military superiority of the Warsaw Pact states, NATO nevertheless persistently sticks to it. Taking into account the nearly 150,000-man "phantom army" invented by the Western side would mean, however, that at the end of the unequal reduction the Warsaw Pact would have 750,000 men in central Europe while NATO would have 900,000 men.

Actually, the NATO states should realize that the socialist states could never accept such an unfair demand. Their nonsensical assertion is obviously designed to camouflage the reluctance of the NATO states to make genuine reductions and to justify the increasing reinforcement of their armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The lie of the "threat from the East" proves here--as it has done so often--to be the last resort to prevent concrete disarmament steps.

The NATO states demand in Vienna not only three times higher reductions by the socialist side, they also continue to insist that they should be free to determine, so to speak, "internally within their bloc," how much each state should reduce. The socialist states have made allowance for this by abandoning their demand for the fixing of national armed forces ceilings, thus granting NATO a certain flexibility within the fixed limits of 700,000 or 900,000 men, respectively. However, the socialist states demand that every state directly participating in the Vienna negotiations make a concrete, individual contribution to the reduction in compliance with its share in the military potential in central Europe. [paragraph continues]

Proceeding from this, it is also necessary to agree that no state be allowed to reach, at any time, within the framework of the limit agreed upon by the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries, the troop strength that it had before the reduction, let alone to exceed it. The rejection of these two principles can only mean that there are states within NATO that not only do not want to consent, under any circumstances, to any reduction of their armed forces and armaments, but even seek to increase them.

Realistic Proposals for Early Agreements

In view of the NATO states' refusal to reduce their air forces, the socialist states have agreed to confine the reduction to ground forces at first. In this context, however, they regarded it as indispensable to fix a ceiling for air force personnel at this time. This is to prevent the personnel cut from the ground forces from being used to reinforce the air forces. The socialist states want genuine reductions and not a shifting of military strength from one group of armed forces to another. In the interest of swiftly reaching an agreement, the socialist states, moreover, have consented to reduce only selected arms systems at first. Here they take up the United States' declaration that it is ready to cut 1,000 nuclear weapons [kernwaffen] and 90 nuclear weapon delivery vehicles. The USSR undertakes in return to cut 1,000 tanks and 250 infantry combat vehicles.

The socialist states regard it as necessary and natural that in the second phase, when the other directly participating states reduce their armed forces, the armaments of these states also be included. This continues to be rejected by the NATO states which, as has been decided at the NATO summit, want to continue to expand their armaments without any qualitative and quantative restrictions. Given an expanded store of operative arms systems, the FRG Bundeswehr strength, for example, can be increased from one moment to the next with the aid of the so-called stand-by reserve [verfuegungsbereitschaft] by at least 100,000 men. According to NATO Commander in Chief Haig, the United States plans, inter alia, the installation of depots with military equipment for another three divisions in the FRG. Their personnel could then be quickly transfered from the United States to Europe at any time. To further speed up such transfers, 271 "StarLifter" transport aircraft are to be converted by 1982 at a cost of $407 million in such a way that with a 6,700 kilometer range and a 30-ton load capacity they can cover the distance between the United States and West Europe in a nonstop flight.

Effective and Just Reductions are Necessary

The initiative of the socialist states also includes the USSR's commitment to carry out its share of the reduction in terms of divisions, specifically three divisions, within 1 year. The United States in turn would have to reduce its troops in terms of brigades, groups of units or units. So far, however, the position of the Western states provided mainly for the reduction of "indivudual persons." This would not lead to any effective reductions. This method would merely amount to a "thinning out" of military units without essentially reducing their combat effectiveness. This would not be a reduction, but at lest a rationalization of the armed forces. As L.I. Brezhnev stressed in Minsk, the socialist states have "gone more than their half of the way" in their realistic compromise proposal. Now the question is when the NATO states, respecting the people's desire for disarmament and detente, will go their share of the way to an acceptable agreement, and give up the unrealistic positions they have held to date. At the Vienna negotiations, the declarations of the will for disarmament made by leading politicians of the NATO states at the UN special session can be fulfilled. This means primarily giving up the idea of altering the approximately equal balance of strength in central Europe, and being ready for effective and fair reductions. This would be, after 5 years of negotiations, at long last a breakthrough and a contribution toward sparing the people of Europe the burden of further rearmament. But so far, as we have said, there has not been any answer.

ATA REPORTS 'COMPLETE FAILURE' OF BONN SUMMIT MEETING

LD191324Y Tirana ATA in English 0937 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, July 19 (ATA)--The summit meeting of the seven capitalist countries in Bonn was a new confirmation of the grave crisis that has the economy of these countries in its grip and of the fierce interimperialist contradictions. According to admissions of the Western agencies and press, the meeting concluded without any concrete result. The problems discussed which had to do with the joint measures on the "restraint" of the crisis did not find a solution. The attempts to ensure advantages at the expense of one another further aggravated the atmosphere of these interimperialist bargains.

The final communique also speaks of the complete failure of the conference. It clearly points out that the participant parties agreed only upon the fact that the fifth summit meeting be organised next year. It also speaks about a series of "measures," which, in fact, aim at shifting the heavy burden of the crisis onto the shoulders of the working people as well as at intensifying plunder and exploitation of the other countries, by extending the economic expansion of these imperialist powers.

Just like at the previous meetings, at the new meeting too, it clearly emerged that such bargainings cannot cure the capitalist economy and avoid the phenomena of crisis which are typical of the bourgeois-revisionist world. They can be eliminated only through the overthrow of the capitalist system. Therefore, the broad working masses of these countries are more and more resolutely taking part in the class struggle against the oppressive and exploiting system, which is the cause of all the sufferings and misery they are subject to.

BRIEFS

SPANISH MARXIST DELEGATION DEPARTS--The delegation of the Communist Youth of Spain (Marxist-Leninist) led by (Pablo Chica and Miguel Condon), members of the organization's Secretariat, has left Albania. During their stay in Albania the members of the delegation visited factories, cooperatives, educational and cultural institutions and sites of youth activities in various districts. The visitors acquainted themselves with the country's successes and with the revolutionary initiatives of the Albanian youth. The visitors also participated in internationalist solidarity rallies organized by the Albanian youth. They were received by Lumturi Rexha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 14 Jul 78 AU]

GREEK ENSEMBLE DEPARTS--The Greek artistic ensemble left our country on 16 July. It was seen off at the border by Ferdi Karagjozi, general secretary of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries, and by other comrades. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 17 Jul 78 AU]

JURIST DEFENDS SOVIET DISSIDENTS' TRIALS

AU1918040Y Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 17 Jul 78 p 3 AU

[Article by Marin Marinov, deputy chairman of the Supreme Court and candidate of juridical sciences: "Truth Cannot Be Concealed"]

[Text] The Military Collegium of the USSR Supreme Court dealt with the case against A. Filatov, agent of the imperialist states' intelligence service. The case against A. Shcharanskiy, dealt with by the RSFSR Supreme Court, has also been concluded. The defendants have been sentenced for serious and dangerous crimes against the state--such as espionage and treason against their motherland. The sentences pronounced against them are just, convincing, and fully appropriate for the actions committed by these people, who have violated all human, moral and civil norms and laws.

The Kaluga Oblast court dealt with the case of Aleksandr Ginzburg, who was charged with crimes against the state. He had received money from abroad with which he financed criminals who engaged in hostile activities; professional killers and former members of gangs, as well as former collaborators with the German fascists who had participated in mass exterminations of Soviet citizens. Ginzburg had also spread slanderous statements against the Soviet state.

The court trials against the traitors were held under conditions that fully observed the democratic principles of socialist criminal law. The defendants were granted effective and full juridical rights of defense.

The facts stated during the trials showed, in regard to all three defendants, generally speaking, that their views and interests as regards Soviet society have been shaped under the active influence of the ideological diversion of imperialist states, including the influence of foreign intelligence service agents.

The trials unmasked the crimes committed by the defendants, but they also revealed the criminal actions of certain circles in the Western countries. These dark forces are true promoters and organizers of the tremendous, slanderous anti-Soviet campaign, which is also directed against the other socialist states. The trials clearly revealed that under the cover of a "struggle for human rights" certain Western circles not only are directly interferring in the domestic affairs of the Soviet Union, but are also trying to make use of renegades of Soviet society for collecting secret and other types of information. Because of their ideological instability, careerism, pathological ambitions, and other negative characteristic features, such citizens are easily subject to ideological indoctrination and the lure of generous remunerations promised to them, and they are committing the most serious crimes against the state.

Such criminals have most lavishly enjoyed the rights of socialist society without thinking that they should observe the laws of this society. For example, Shcharanskiy had been employed by a scientific institution, in accordance with his qualifications and professional training. He was granted full freedom of conscience to exercise his own Judaic religious belief. He had been granted all the rights of a Soviet citizen.

What kind of "human rights" defense can be mentioned in this case when the defendants have committed crimes by collecting information on facts that are considered to be state secrets, facts concerning vitally important aspects of the Soviet Union's policy, economy and defense, when they have betrayed and committed treason against their motherland. Such actions are also being punished by legal organs in the capitalist countries. [paragraph continues]

The U.S. Penal Code, Paragraphs 798-798; the Unified Penal Military Code Paragraph 906; and the Law on the Development and Control of Atomic Energy of 1954 adopted in the United States, Paragraphs 224-227 provide for the most severe penalties, including the death penalty, in cases of the collection and dissemination of information concerning defense, for the purpose of assisting a foreign state.

The champions of the "defense of human rights" are quite intentionally overlooking the monstrous crimes against civil rights fighters in their own countries. Hundreds of Negroes, Indians and white people are behind prison bars, or are being subjected to repressive measures and terror in the fortress of the so-called "free world"--the United States--for the simple reason that they have raised their voices against social and racial discrimination. Even officials in Washington were forced to admit this fact. Andrew Young, the US permanent representative to the United Nations, pointed out that "in the United States there are hundreds and even thousands of political prisoners." Such confessions, as well as the real facts about life in the capitalist countries are revealing the truth to the world.

PARTY DAILY DISCUSSES APPROACHES TO CRITICISM

AU191818Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Jul 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Mature Approach to Criticism in the Press"]

[Excerpt] Our party extensively supports, encourages and protects constructive criticism appearing in newspapers and periodicals, as well as in radio and television broadcasts. The atmosphere of the BCP Central Committee April plenum and the efficient measures that the party Central Committee adopted in this connection commit the party, state, economic and other organs, organizations and officials to show a greater sense of responsibility as regards critical remarks published in the press has considerably increased.

Many ministries and central departments have introduced efficient systems for accounting for critical material appearing in the press and for producing effective answers to questions regarding problems causing alarm. In this connection the experience of the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Public Services deserves particular attention and should be effectively applied in all places in accordance with the specific characteristic features of work.

Against the background of such obvious improvements in dealing with critical publications, we should not disregard the rather alarming facts of underestimating and playing down the critical materials published in the press. The data jointly summed up and released by the Committee for Culture and the Bulgarian Union of Journalists shows that many ministries and central departments do not fully meet their obligations. For example, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the Ministry of Construction and Building Materials, and the Sofia City People's Council do not respond to critical remarks in a timely manner. The Supreme Court of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Trade Unions' Central Council, the "Agromashina" state economic trust, the Vratsa Okrug People's Council and the Sofia City People's Council, for example, are still "debtors" of the RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial board as regards critical remarks that have remained unanswered.

The Sofia City People's Council is particularly slow in answering criticism. Certain published materials still remain unanswered. The Ministry of Electronics and Electrical Engineering, the Ministry of Machine Building, and the Ministry of Chemical Industry, as well as others, have also failed to observe the deadlines set for answering critical remarks appearing in mass media.

It happens quite often that the editorial boards of the mass media receive formal, useless answers to their critical remarks. Many of these answers are coming from state economic trusts, such as the Bulgarplod trust, glass and fine ceramics, and milk industries, as well as from the Sofia City People's Council.

The Committee for People's and State Control recently carried out a comprehensive check on work concerning critical materials published by the press. The results of this check show how decisions in connection with this question are being implemented. The alarming fact is, however, that despite the measures taken in this respect, critical remarks in the press still do not receive the answers appropriate to the role played by such criticism in public life.

In certain cases, after critical remarks have appeared in the mass media, certain leading officials even go so far as to not admit journalists to conferences or meetings, to invent various more or less plausible pretexts, or refuse to brief the journalists. Such leading officials are trying to persuade the journalists to refrain from writing critical remarks, promising even to support those who write only materials describing achievements. There are also cases in which correspondents and reporters are being persecuted for their critical materials.

An incorrect approach to criticism appearing in the press reveals a disregard for and haughty attitude toward public opinion. Such an approach reveals a misunderstanding of the role of the press as the party's right hand, it reveals an inability and unwillingness to use its tremendous opportunities.

The intensification of the effect of criticism in the press is a task for all social, cultural and other institutions; it is a task for the entire public. The greatest role in this respect is played by party organizations in enterprises, departments, and inhabited settlements. They must become protectors of justified criticism and fighters for the broadest expansion of such criticism.

In this way the mass information media will be able to fulfill their basic duty--to wage an unceasing struggle against routine, stagnation, waste, and carelessness, to search for the roots of innovation, of progressive elements produced by life itself, to become a factor for accelerating development along the path leading towards a glorious goal--the building of a developed socialist society.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES JAPANESE BUSINESSMAN

AU1919Z41Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 19 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 19 (BTA)--Today here the president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, received the president of the Japanese company "Teijin", Mr Shinzo Oya, and his wife, Mrs Masako Oya [name as received]. The Japanese businessman is in Bulgaria in connection with the construction of a combine for the processing of polyester rayon in Dimitrovgrad to projects of the "Teijin" company. [sentence as received] The ensuing conversation passed off in a friendly atmosphere.

PALESTINIAN DELEGATION VISITS 16-20 JULY

AU192133Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 19 Jul 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa, a delegation of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine led by its Secretary General Na'if al-Hawatimah paid a visit to Bulgaria from 16-20 July. During its stay in Bulgaria, the delegation of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine was received by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary. The Palestinian guests also visited and had talks at the Bulgarian Trade Unions' Central Council, the Bulgarian Women's Committee and the Komsomol Central Committee.

During the friendly talks, the Bulgarian side reaffirmed its solidarity with the heroic struggle by the Arab progressive, national and patriotic forces against imperialism, Zionism and reaction as well as for liberating the Arab territories occupied in 1967.

Attention was devoted primarily to the Middle East situation. It was emphasized that the forces of imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction were attempting to deflect the progressive development of the Arab countries, to set them against each other, cut them off from their natural allies--the socialist countries and primarily the Soviet Union--as well as to deliver a blow to the Arab national liberation movement. In this connection, the aggressive Israeli policy of expansion was decisively condemned. It was unanimously noted that the offensive attempts of imperialism, Zionism and reaction must be opposed by the joint actions of all Arab progressive, national and patriotic forces.

DIMITROV KOMSOMOL SESSION DISCUSSES ZHIVKOV LETTER

AU191937Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 19 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 19 (BTA)--A plenary session of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Komsomol was held in the capital today. A letter from the first secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Todor Zhivkov, on some topical problems of the life, activity and role of youth and the Komsomol was discussed.

An analysis of the new requirements to the work with youth and the Komsomol is made in the letter. The problems of the many-sided realization of youth in the contemporary Bulgarian society, of the consolidation of the socialist way of life among the younger generation are also examined. The first party and state leader also analyzes the internal state of the Dimitrov Komsomol as well as of the measures for raising its role.

Among those who spoke at the plenary session was also the first secretary of the CC of the Komsomol, Mr Boicho Shteryanov. He pointed out that the letter of the leader of the Bulgarian Communist Party and state is a continuation of the thesis for work with the young people and the Komsomol of 1968 and of the decisions of the national party conference. Mr Shteryanov pointed out that the letter calls upon the Komsomol members for high criteria and continuous exigence, strict discipline and responsibility to the Komsomol. "The Dimitrov Komsomol members and youth will not only support the letter, they will pledge themselves for its implementation", Mr Shteryanov declared.

The fourth plenary session of the CC of the Komsomol approved a decision in which stress is laid on the fact that the main thing now is not only to become aware of the new problems but also to proceed for their solving in the life of the young people.

LASTING VALIDITY OF 1968 'WARSAW LETTER' ASSERTED

AU181338Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Jul 78 p 3 AU

[Zdenek Horeni article: "Historical Appeal for the Defense of Socialism; 10 Years Since the 'Warsaw Letter' of the Five Fraternal Communist and Workers Parties"]

[Excerpts] At the beginning of July, [1968] representatives of the BCP, the MSZMP, the PZPR, the SED and the CPSU sent the CPCZ Central Committee representatives a proposal for a joint meeting in Warsaw. Our friends sincerely urged something that always was and is typical of the communist movement--comradely discussions of questions of topical interest to this movement and to the cause of peace.

In the interest of complete historical truth, it is necessary to say that the fraternal parties, especially the CPSU, were trying systematically and with great patience to persuade our party's leadership that the counterrevolutionary threat in the CSSR must be determinedly and actively opposed. This manifested the tremendous concern of the representatives of the fraternal parties for the fate of socialism in our country, to which no one who strives for unity and strength in the socialist community could remain indifferent. Earlier, in March 1968, at the meeting of representatives of six fraternal parties in Dresden, our delegation, led by A. Dubcek, was openly warned of this danger, which was clearly called the DANGER OF COUNTERREVOLUTION. The CPCZ representatives promised the comrades of the international communist movement that they would put their house in order... Similar promises were expressed following further comradely warnings, as well as at other meetings held in the first half of 1968 in Sofia and Moscow. However, the usual assurances, voiced by A. Dubcek, that the CPCZ leadership, too, realized the seriousness of the situation and that, itself, felt the need to rectify matters, were suppressed, circumvented and not fulfilled domestically. The discrepancy between words and deeds was evident, and evoked, among our friends, an objective distrust for the statements of some of our representatives.

In this situation, when responsible Czechoslovak officials were concealing the facts about the true state of affairs, our allies had no choice but to proceed in this manner, since they could no longer conceal their justified fears from the people, both in their countries and in Czechoslovakia; they could not but voice their opinion quite publicly, specifically that the counterrevolutionary development was threatening to divert the CSSR from its socialist road and that, as a consequence, the interests of the entire socialist community were in danger.

"Or do you not see this danger, comrades? Is it really possible to remain inactive in this situation, to confine oneself to merely making declarations and assurances about loyalty to the cause of socialism and to commitments of alliance? Do you not see that the counterrevolution is depriving you of one position after another, that the party is losing control of the development of events and is increasingly retreating under the pressure of anticommunist forces?"

These words were part of the open letter sent on 15 July 1968 to the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium by the representatives of the five fraternal parties--the BCP, MSZMP. PZPR, SED and CPSU--during their 2-day meeting in Warsaw. As we know, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium had recklessly refused to participate in this meeting, against the will of some of its members, under pressure from rightwing forces and in gross contradiction to the international traditions of our party.

The extremely serious and urgent comradely appeal to defend the socialist accomplishments in our country did not--as a result of the situation that emerged in the party's leadership--receive an adequate response. Dubcek, Kriegel and Smrkovsky rejected it and deceitfully had their irresponsible approach hallowed by the Central Committee session of 19 July. They deceived the Central Committee by claiming that the letter was a "misunderstanding" and that instead of "exchanging letters" it was necessary to implement a different approach--direct, mutual negotiations--first on a bilateral and later on a collective basis. But the Central Committee was not truthfully informed about our allies' previous, extensive initiative attempting to conduct negotiations, which had been concealed. Both the Central Committee and the domestic and international public were thus deceived. The intention of the rightwing opportunists was unambiguous--to gain time to complete implementation of their plans and their betrayal of the Marxist-Leninist cause.

Our party justly considers the decision to reject the letter from the representatives of the fraternal parties to be one of the decisive mistakes commited by the CPCZ leadership in the post-January period. It added grist to the mill of those who were interested in a rupture with our allies. The rightwing opportunists in the CPCZ leadership received a reward for this action in the form of stormy applause from the most inveterate counterrevolutionaries.

The Letter's Lasting and Topical Validity

The further development of events in Czechoslovakia and the disruption which affected the very foundations of our socialist state and its entire political system fully confirmed the rectitude and timely nature of the historic Warsaw appeal.

Logically following from this is our party's lasting relation with this letter, which it appraises as a document of sincere, comradely international assistance in the most difficult moments of our history. Some people wanted to force the assertion upon us that the fraternal parties were allegedly "interfering" in our internal affairs. We have unambiguously rejected such slanders. Our party was raised in the spirit of international solidarity and assistance; more than once such aid was granted and more than once it was gratefully accepted.

Comrade Gustav Husak said at the 15th CPCZ Congress: "OUR ENTIRE HISTORICAL EXPERIENCE DEMONSTRATES THAT THERE CANNOT BE REAL PATRIOTISM WITHOUT CONSCIOUS-MINDED INTERNATIONALISM; THAT INTERNATIONALISTS ARE THE MOST CONSISTENT, DEVOTED AND GENUINE PATRIOTS. PROLETARIAN AND SOCIALIST INTERNATIONALISM IS ONE OF THE PILLARS OF OUR FOREIGN POLICY AND ONE OF THE SOURCES OF THE FIRM POSITION OUR COUNTRY HOLDS IN THE WORLD, AS WELL AS THE BASIS OF OUR PEOPLE'S FRATERNAL RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION AND THE OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. IT IS INTERNATIONALISM FROM WHICH STEMS THE CLASS SOLIDARITY AND THE CLOSE CONTACT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE WITH REVOLUTIONARY FORCES ALL OVER THE WORLD."

The principle, stressed in the Warsaw letter, that the defense of socialism is a joint cause of the socialist countries, which must represent--through their unity--an insurmountable barrier to the imperialist forces, has a lasting and permanently topical validity.

Real socialism is an enormous historic accomplishment of the workers class' and all nations' untiring and arduous battle for the victory of Marx', Engels' and Lenin's ideas. This battle against capitalism and imperialism, as well as against Hitlerite fascism, was conducted at the cost of an enormous number of victims, representing entire generations. The fruit of the battle--the victory of socialism in many countries--is a great historic accomplishment. [paragraph continues]

The people of the socialist countries have done, are doing and will always do everything they can so that these accomplishments, the independence and security of the countries attached to our community, may never again be threatened.

The lesson drawn from these great tests obliges our party, every communist and every honest, social-minded citizen of our country to protect and develop socialism in our fatherland, and to never again permit it to be threatened by anyone, no matter what beautiful words and slogans he may choose to hide behind.

Another basic lesson ensuing from the critical development in our party and society is that SOLIDARITY, JOINT ACTION AND FRATERNAL ASSISTANCE ARE DECISIVE PREREQUISITES FOR THE SUCCESS AND STRENGTH OF EACH SOCIALIST COUNTRY, AS WELL AS OF THE ENTIRE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY. Our movement's and our party's historic battles confirm the close connection between national and international interests and their mutual interdependence.

Since April 1969, when we succeeded in overcoming the critical development in our party and society, our party has been consistently implementing these principles. Thanks to the faithfulness to this policy, our national economy and our people's standard of living have consolidated and continue to develop. Our close, genuinely fraternal relations with the countries of the socialist community are developing on a broad basis, as was demonstrated by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's recent visit and by visits of other representatives of socialist countries to Czechoslovakia. We are a firm component of the world socialist community; there is unprecedented growth in the international authority of our country.

Today, after 10 years, we have every right to look back with satisfaction at the enormous amount of work our people have done, under the leadership of the CPCZ, for their own benefit and for the benefit of the socialist cause throughout the world.

STROUGAL SENDS GREETINGS TO OAU CONFERENCE

LD191808Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, has sent a message of greetings to the participants of the 15th conference of the heads of states and government of OAU. This conference opened in Khartoum today.

KORCAK-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM IRAQ 19 JULY

LD191736Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The Czechoslovak party and government delegation headed by Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier, returned to Prague today from Iraq. The delegation attended the celebrations marking the Iraqi revolution.

CSSR, SYRIAN MEDIA SIGN BROADCASTING PROTOCOL

LD191806Y Prague CTK in English 1130 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 19, CETEKA--A protocol providing for wider cooperation in all spheres of broadcasting between Czechoslovak Radio and the Syrian Radio-Television was signed today.

The protocol concretizes the 1978-1980 agreement on cooperation between the two corporations.

GRAIN HARVEST PROBLEMS IN SLOVAKIA TERMED 'SERIOUS'

LD191744Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Summary] The situation concerning the grain harvest in Slovakia is serious. So far, according to estimates, only 20,000 hectares have been cut, the worst situation seen during the past 15 to 20 years. For example, 300,000 hectares of grain were cut by this time last year. The harvest is 2 weeks behind and it is estimated that it will lag even further. The situation is complicated by an uneven ripeness of cereals in various districts.

PRAGUE, BRATISLAVA PRESS REFERENCES TO GYPSIES NOTED

AU191535 [Editorial Report AU] Several CSSR papers on 18 July 1978 carry reports and articles alluding or referring to gypsies in the CSSR.

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 18 July on p 3 carries a 700-word article by the paper's correspondent Janina Gadlinova, a social worker from the Karvina district in North Moravia, dealing with an "educational experiment" conducted in North Moravia with gypsy pre-school children from "families that have not succeeded in sufficiently adjusting to society's requirements." The experiment, consisting of education of 5 and 6-year old gypsy children in special classes held in camps away from home has been--according to the author--successful, but she admits at the same time that "the integration of citizens of gypsy origin into the socialist society and their conflict-free coexistence with this society presents a serious problem."

Bratislava SMENA in Slovak on 18 July on p 5 carries a 400-word report by Karol Stolar on the proportion of recidivists among Slovak lawbreakers, saying that 11 percent of all recidivists are youngsters between the ages of 15 and 18. The author then points out that 5 of the 11 percent are youngsters of gypsy origin, but adds that "it is true that our society is also responsible for the education of young gypsies and 11 percent is, therefore, still 11 percent."

Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE on 18 July on p 4 carries two short reports on criminal acts committed on the preceding day, one saying that an "unknown man of gypsy origin" robbed a pedestrian in Prague of Kcs 2,500, and the other saying that, in Novy Jicin in North Moravia, "two minors of gypsy origin" attacked a 16-year old girl and robbed her of Kcs 50. The reference to the origin of the offenders is rather unusual in similar contexts.

INDIVIDUAL, SOCIALIST INTERESTS VIEWED AS COMPATIBLE

AU191520Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Jul 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Socialist Humanism"]

[Excerpts] Our everyday economic and political practice, as well as our propaganda and upbringing work, show that we do not always correctly utilize the new socialist unity of individual and social interests to the broadest possible extent. [paragraph continues]

We are frequently in bondage to simplified and antiquated ideas of the bourgeois era, ideas maintaining that the individual's, the citizens', the working man's wants and wishes are his own private affair and smack of something antisocial; just as it was in the society with class antagonisms. They maintain that individual interests are "of a lower order," inessential and negligible, whereas the exclusively social interests are those which are truly socialist and long-term. But in reality, it is this bad, untenable "philosophy" that leads certain responsible workers, in their day to day affairs, to treat the people's daily worries and problems with a megalomaniac superciliousness; a superciliousness that is always on hand to explain any shortcoming in production, supplies or services by referring to the wish to comply with "more important" general interests, and to explain the lack of daily small-scale political and upbringing work by referring to the need to solve the most pressing "global" problems. This is exactly the wrong approach, one that weakens the care for man and his well-being, which is the entire mission and purpose of our efforts.

In other words, everything that can benefit the people, including every citizen, everything that will make their work easier and make them happy, or that makes their life more beautiful and that enriches and develops their personality, is in the interests of the socialist society. That is why it must not be considered bad, unsocialist or unsocial when our working people want to lead an increasingly better life, when they want to enjoy more material and cultural values of an increasingly better quality and to have more leisure time to devote to their hobbies, their families, their friends and so forth. On the contrary, we should be worried only if they encountered any serious difficulties in this, or if they would like to achieve it in dishonorable ways.

We do not require pathetic self-denying attitudes, in the sense of giving up one's own private interests and desires for the sake of some future happiness. It is unnecessary to make sacrifices for the cause of socialism and communism--one should live for them and above all, act for them. Happiness is real only when it becomes a living reality, only when it actually exists.

We have eliminated the main source of social inequality among people, private ownership. Despite this, its crabgrass offshoots are germinating anew in our country in the form of various privileges, favoritisms and patronages. Instead of old fetishes like money, many people adore new idols--recklessness, self-indulgence, the so-called sensible life, without responsibility and risks. As soon as they are required to make the least effort, to cross two blades of grass, they switch on their taximeter and start figuring the bill... even as young as the age of 30 they start thinking about their security--not so much material security, as the security of their property in retirement--and they sit and watch the efforts of the majority of honest working people, who are struggling against difficulties, from the depths of their comfortable easy chairs.

Overcoming the conditions in which such approaches to life can continue to exist--this is the epochal task of our society, as well as its humanism.

ITALIAN INSTITUTE HOLDS SEMINAR ON 'PRAGUE SPRING'

For Milan L'UNITA reportage on the 7-10 July Rome seminar held by the Gramaci Institute on "Prague 1968" published in the 6, 8, 9 and 10 July issues of the paper, see the Italy & the Vatican section of the 20 July Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

HONECKER SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO NEW SEW CHAIRMAN

LD191150Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0905 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker has sent the following telegram to the chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin (SEW):

"Dear Comrade Horst Schmitt:

"On behalf of the SED Central Committee, I send you cordial greetings and best wishes on your election as chairman of the SEW. The members of our party wish you all conceivable good health and much success in your responsible work.

"With a socialist greeting,

[signed] "Erich Honecker,

"General secretary of the SED Central Committee."

GDR-W. BERLIN TALKS HELD AT FOREIGN MINISTRY

AU191243Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jul 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 17 July 1978, a talk was held at the GDR Ministry for Foreign Affairs between Dr Walter Mueller, delegate of the GDR Government, and Senatsrat Gerhard Kunze, the delegate of the West Berlin Senat. The talk, which served for discussion of questions of mutual interest, passed in a businesslike atmosphere.

HAGER RECEIVES VIETNAMESE RESEARCH CENTER PRESIDENT

LD191902Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1729 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Kurt Hager, member of the SED Politburo and Central Committee secretary, on Wednesday received the president of the Vietnamese National Research Center, Professor Dr Tran Dai Nghia, who is in the GDR on a visit. They discussed questions of further scientific cooperation between the GDR and Vietnam, and stressed the mutual will to further deepen the existing firm and fraternal relations in science and technology between the two countries.

On the basis of long-term work plans, the exchange of experts, the training and advanced training of scientists, and joint research in selected spheres will increase in coming years.

BRIEFS

GDR-FRG NEGOTIATIONS--Bonn (ADN): On 13 July 1978, further negotiations were held in Bonn between the GDR Geology Ministry and the FRG Federal Ministry of Economy in connection with questions pertaining to exploitation of natural gas deposits, situated on both sides of the GDR-FRG border, specifically in the towns of Salzwedl (GDR) and Wustrow (FRG). Both sides have stated that neither of the two countries has interfered in the other country's natural gas production. Both sides will continue in the future to engage in natural gas production, according to internationally accepted technical methods. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Jul 78 p 2 AU]

U.S. CRITICIZED FOR BLACKMAILING USSR OVER DISSIDENT JAILINGS

LD191157Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Istvan Kulcsar reports from New York]

[Text] The U.S. administration is attempting to blackmail the Soviet Union by decreasing commercial contacts. Yesterday President Carter banned the delivery of U.S. machinery, the computer ordered by TASS and various oil drilling and research equipment to the Soviet Union.

Using human rights as an excuse, while actually interfering in the domestic affairs of another country, it is now official that Washington wants to exert pressure on Moscow because Soviet courts have tried and sentenced individuals charged with spying and anti-Soviet activities. It is obvious that the president was prompted by internal political reasons in his decisions, i.e., he gave way to the pressure of overtly anti-Soviet rightwing circles; but even so this is a foreign policy step (?recalling) the cold war.

It is worth noting that according to data currently published by the Gallup institution, the majority of American citizens consider it inexpedient to exert pressure on the Soviet Union and almost two-thirds consider the SALT talks too important to be suspended by the United States in order to protest the sentences that have been handed out.

BONN SUMMIT CRITICIZED AS ABLE ONLY TO POSTPONE RECESSION

LD191502Y Budapest MTI in English 1047 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Press Review]

[Text] Budapest, July 19, (MTI)--The time is not appropriate for expecting wonders nor for excessive optimism. The above drew advance concurrence of the leaders of seven capitalist countries who gathered in Bonn. Finally, the summit of the seven heads of state and government turned out to be a session of impressive promises, writes MAGYAR HIRLAP in a commentary carried in its Wednesday issue. Aware of the fact that on the horizon of world economy a fresh crisis is again visible rendering every massive venture unrealistic, the participants of the Bonn economic summit placed emphasis on proving their agreement rather than on reforming world economic conditions.

The joint declaration issued on the meeting contained some concrete undertaking too, expresses the commentator, and goes on to enumerate the promises made public in the document. He adds: "There was no mention, however, of the expected pace of economic growth in individual countries nor of cutting down the number of the jobless from the present 17 million. It is understandable because since the London summit last year no appreciable decline in unemployment had been registered and at the most only Japan succeeded in making good its commitment regarding the rate of economic growth. This, too, was achieved at the cost of the partners through encouraging export and by an economic policy to defend the domestic market through hardly discreet protectionism." The United States failed to effect a considerable cut in its oil import and improve its trade balance. This resulted in the further worsening of the dollar's situation and aggravation of the troubles in the international monetary system. Within the capitalist world economy, points out the article, the balance of forces continues to shift between the United States, Western Europe and Japan.

Irrespective of how significant President Carter's promises made in Bonn about cutting oil import, they depend on whether the American congress currently standing in the cross fire between the petroleum lobby and various group interests will adopt the energy saving scheme which has been at issue for 15 months. "Perhaps this energy programme exemplifies best the dilemma of the participants of the Bonn summit: in case of concepts regarding their joint economic strategy and commitments, it is predominantly national economic decisions and domestic political conditions in general that determine what shape the fate of the capitalist world economy will acquire," writes the daily.

"Then how much worth the Bonn summit was?" asks the commentator. Concluding, he says that the promises can only postpone a fresh recession and reduce its impact. "But how long and to what extent are important not only for the capitalist world. They are not all the same for any country which is party to world trade in a small or big measure."

MTI REPORTER SAYS U.S. TRADE RESTRICTIONS WILL NOT HARM USSR

LD200908Y Budapest MTI in English 0810 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 19, MTI--Andras Heltai, MTI's Washington correspondent, reports: The Washington measures putting restrictions on American-Soviet trade do harm not to the Soviet Union but to the affected American traders. In any case, Carter's decision further perishes the two countries' relations, say Washington press circles.

It is also noteworthy that only a few weeks ago, at his June 26 press conference, President Carter pronounced that "we have never thought of reducing or increasing the two countries' trade depending on whether we like or do not like the way the Soviet Union acts..."

Since 1972, it has been characteristic of the trade relations of the two great powers that the American party has been trying to use them for its own political purposes, introducing arbitrary measures of political motivation which impose discriminative restrictions on the import of Soviet goods, and raise obstacles to granting easy-term credits to the Soviet Union. In 1977, American exports to the Soviet Union totalled 1,620,000 million dollars [as received] whereas the value of imported Soviet goods barely reached 619 million. It is the affected economic circles mostly who sharply oppose the eventual limitation of American agricultural export to the Soviet Union, while American exporters of industrial article, technologies and licences can be easily replaced by Japanese or West European companies on the Soviet market, as a number of similar examples indicate also in the case of other socialist countries.

Observers think it very likely that the White House move, which was preceded by an ardent anti-Soviet campaign launched by Senator Henry Jackson and some extremist congressmen, will not be followed by similar ones--among other reasons exactly because of the above American interests. It is equally unlikely that the two countries' contractual cooperation will be restricted also on other domains.

ACZEL RECEIVES PDRY HEALTH MINISTER

LD192030Y Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 19, (MTI)--Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Wednesday received in parliament building 'Abdallah Bukayr, health minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Hungarian Health Minister Emil Schultheisz was also present at the meeting.

LAZAR MEETS NEW FRG AMBASSADOR

LD192028Y Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 19, (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Wednesday received at a visit of introduction Dr. Johannes Balser, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Germany to Hungary.

FURTHER ACTIVITIES OF AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION REPORTED

LD192255Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The Australian parliamentary delegation which is currently visiting Budapest visited the Ikarus motor vehicle factory. The delegation, led by Minister Kevin Newman, was briefed about the work of the large enterprise by Jozsef Toldi, managing director, after which the guests inspected the production line and the omnibus exhibition.

The Australian parliamentary delegation was received at noon by Istvan Hetenyi, first deputy chairman of the National Planning Office.

In the afternoon, the delegation visited the agricultural research station at Martonvasar and inspected the section for growing plants by artificial methods.

In the evening, the delegation gave a reception for its Hungarian hosts at which Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, and other parliamentary officials were present.

GRAIN HARVEST CONDUCTED UNDER DIFFICULT CONDITIONS

Adverse Weather

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Jul 78 p 1 WA

[Excerpt] Hungarian agriculture is facing the most difficult harvest of recent years. Cool, rainy, stormy weather has not only soaked the soil, making it all but impossible for machinery to go into the fields, but the wheat is ripening 2 weeks late in most places. In addition, it has been flattened by the rain.

Combines Begin Work

Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 11 Jul 78 p 1 WA

[Excerpt] Drier, windy weather on Sunday finally made the continuation of harvesting work possible. This opportunity was taken advantage of in many places, and work began on the holday. In the Mecsek region this was the first Sunday the combines could work. The nonscheduled shift was necessitated by the simultaneous ripening of crops resulting from the weather-caused lag in development. Three-quarters of the Baranya barley fields were harvested and threshed, and at least a dozen farms in the Mecsek-Danube-Drava triangle have been reaping bread grains. Twenty combines in the nation's largest seed production enterprise, the Boly Agricultural Combine, began harvesting seed peas on 1,500 hectares.

Threshing results indicate that the inclement weather has caused no substantial decrease in yields to date.

In the drier regions of the Kisalfold [in northwestern Hungary] over 100 combines were cutting both winter barley and rape. Storm-tangled crops are causing harvesting problems in Somogy county; rain delayed the harvest seven times last week.

Outlook Remains Gloomy

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 13 Jul 78 p 1 WA

[Text] We must have offended the gods of nature this year, certainly the gods of wind and rain. Only a few days ago, we were obliged to say that 40 percent of the grain had been flattened; that we had cause to worry, because the harvest would be difficult. Since then we have had several onslaughts of tempestuous wind and rain. Soon the most we will be able to hope for is that at least half the grain will be left standing.

The enforced idleness of the harvesters may be prolonged. It seems probable that we will have to wait several more days for the already belated ripening process to conclude. And now, perhaps, the sunshine has arrived too late, because the soggy fields will make it impossible for combines to work. Because weather conditions were identical throughout the country--wet, windy and cool--the ripening of wheat and other grains in the southern counties was delayed to such an extent that it is scarcely more advanced than that in the northern counties. Consequently, the usual 2-week optimal period for harvesting has been reduced, probably by several days. At the same time, it is evident that we will be lucky if we can finish this work in 3 weeks.

Although the work break is involuntary, it can be used to perfect preparations, to rethink organization. Here and there to the south the combines have started up again; those arriving from Czechoslovakia will resume work in the northern areas. Coordinated, systematic work is a must for the 14,000 domestic and many foreign machines so that no grain shall be lost as a result of localized shortages in harvesting capacity. Last year's plan of moving the combines from south to north and returning the [Czechoslovak] favor by having them go into Czechoslovakia was highly successful. The machines actually followed the progress of crop maturation. This year more attentive and precise schedules will have to be followed since everything is ripening more or less simultaneously.

The combines are such as they are. This year they have a greater potential than they had last year. The number and percentage of high-capacity machines is greater. However, under the present conditions, it seems improbable that they can finish their work in less than 3 weeks. They may take even longer. In his talk before the National Assembly, Pal Romany, minister of agriculture and food, pointed out that it was the combine operator rather than the combine which did the harvesting. The results depend on him, the man. And not only on the man running the machine; his dedication and proficiency are worthless if there is no one to repair a faulty combine, especially if there are no parts with which to repair it. Harvesting tests not only the techniques of the farms and their workers, it also puts the industry which produces machines and parts, the transporation network and the directors who are supposed to coordinate the entire operation to the test.

BRIEFS

LOSONCZI BEGINS VACATION--Presidential Council Chairman Pal Losonczi has begun his regular annual vacation. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Jul 78 p 8 AU]

ASPECTS OF CARTER'S SUPPORT FOR FRG CRITICIZED

AU200918Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Jul 78 p 2 AU

[Ryszard Wojna commentary: "In Connection With President Carter's Visit to the FRG"]

[Text] Some aspects of U.S. President Jimmy Carter's visit to the FRG and West Berlin are bound to give rise to concern. These aspects include the public support the President gave to Bonn's endeavors for the so-called unification of Germany.

This is nothing new, formally. The Western powers have never officially renounced this programmatic slogan of the FRG, but, at the same time, they have often given us to understand in various ways--Bonn knows this perfectly well--that they are not completely interested in implementing this slogan and that, together with the socialist states they view the status quo of the German problem as more than the foundation of the peaceful order in Europe, based on the balance of power. What Bonn means by Germany's unification would demolish all the internal structures of the West and would radically undermine, in favor of such a Germany, the patterns of power worked out with such pains in Western Europe after World War II. And as history shows, this is in no one's interest, including that of the Germans.

This is why the fundamental principle of the CSCE final act, which states that peace on our continent rests on the inviolability of existing borders, was in a sense accepted a priori by all participants in the Helsinki conference, and was confirmed in a joint document through the solemn signatures of all the heads of the European and North American states.

Hence the support given the Bonn policy on the German question by [Bonn's] allies has been and will probably continue to be purely verbal.

The point at issue, then, is not the appearance of some sudden threat to the situation in Europe. The point is the consequences that such American statements may produce in the FRG itself.

At the same time, concern is bound to result from the timing of President Carter's mention of this problem in Bonn, following a number of years during which it had been laid to rest. The present time is a highly complicated period in U.S.-Soviet relations. In the past few months, U.S. policy has been voiced, with increasing frequency, in accents that are far removed from the tenor of detente, a fact which has clearly checked detente's progress. Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, has even posed the question as to whether intentions to produce a kind of "cold war" are not behind this.

And, at just such a time, the head of the U.S. administration regards it as desirable to give support to these extreme tendencies of Bonn's policy--tendencies that no one in Europe can regard as favorable to peace--and, thereby, to announce the possibility of reactivating a subject that is the axis of the unfortunate cold war on this continent.

Nor let us forget that the 1946 Stuttgart speech by U.S. Secretary of State Byrnes was a harbingers of the cold war. Seeking the support of the reviving revisionist forces in Germany for the growing U.S.-Soviet conflict, he wwent as far as to question the Potsdam decisions regarding the Polish Odra-Nysa border. Since that moment, German champions of the 1937 borders (some are even dreaming of the 1914 borders) have felt entitled to voice their claims in public.

As you can see, experience shows that referring to the "German problem", in confrontation with the socialist countries, produces the most manifold results, which are very often out of control, particularly now, in view of the FRG's economic, political and military position in the Western world. What, 30 years ago, would have merely threatened to free the devil from the bottle in which he was imprisoned, today helps strengthen those forces in the FRG that would like to exploit their state's potential for expanding its position in Western Europe and the world. It helps strengthen those forces because, in the eyes of West German society, it is tantamount to declaring that those West German politicians who have staked themselves on the revision of previous borders in Europe are right. And since events are occurring in a hot period, when the struggle involving not only power in the local bodies, but the federal power in Bonn is becoming aggravated in the successive elections to the landtags, the unfavorable entanglement--to put it mildly--of the so-called German problem with domestic political conditions becomes increasingly intensive.

American argumentation in this connection is striking. After all, everyone knows that the FRG's economic position in the Western world is irritating enough to West Germany's allies; that the self-assurance with which some West German politicians would like to instruct their close, and not so close, neighbors makes some French publicists, for example, recall the distinctive features of "German arrogance;" and that, causing concern among other members of the Common Market, the FRG is taking advantage of its position as the United States' first ally with increasing self-assurance, compelling the United States to value it. That this is so has been confirmed by the results of the Bonn meeting of the representatives of the capitalist world's leading states.

What price could the United States then obtain for such an active commitment to President Carter's equally demonstrative visits to the FRG and to West Berlin?

All the more so, since some of his statements sounded almost like an exchange of polemics with Chancellor Schmidt, who is aware of the real conditions of detente and the need--from the viewpoint of Europe--to value these conditions. The answer is obvious, if what we are confronted with is a considered gesture of American policy and not a case of incoherent activities, which have been rather typical of Washington's foreign policy for some time now.

Of course, this does not change reality in any way. The GDR, strong through its alliance with the Soviet Union, Poland and other Warsaw Pact states, counters the demands for Germany's unification, that is, to call a spade a spade, for the GDR's liquidation, by constantly strengthening the socialist German state, both internally and in the international arena. But results may be manifested in the balance of power within the FRG, as well as the larger balance within the Western camp.

JABLONSKI ATTENDS CZESTOCHOWA VOIVODSHIP CONFERENCE

LD192026Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1530 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski has been taking part in a voivodship conference in Czestochowa, held today for activists supporting inhabitants' self-government. The chairman of the Council of State also took part in a session of a workers self-government conference today, at the Lentex flax mill in Lubliniec. He then visited a scouts' center sporting the Czestochowa flag at Zloty Potok.

KEPA, KRUCZEK ATTEND SELF-GOVERNMENT CONFERENCES

LD192028Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A session of the workers self-government conference at the Chemitex-Elana chemical fiber factory in Torun was attended today by Jozef Kepa, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee and deputy premier.

It was stressed during the deliberations that greater effort is necessary in the second half of this year, because the planned output of fibers, both for light industry and for export, has not been produced.

Wladyslaw Kruczek, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, took part in today's workers self-government conference session at the General Swierczewski precision goods factory in Warsaw. In the first half of this year, the factory had good results; the planned market supplies of precision tools were greater than the target, and export tasks were fully met. Mention was made in the discussion, however, of factors slowing down the progress of production, and of opportunities for increasing the economic effectiveness of the factory. Particular mention was made of the need for greater efficiency in meeting foreign orders, and in fully meeting domestic market needs.

BABIUCH ADDRESSES Y OTH UNION ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD192036Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] Wroclaw, where, 30 years ago, the amalgamation of the Polish youth movement took place, and where the Union of Polish Youth [ZMP] was formed, today cordially welcomed former ZMP activists and leading young workers, scientists and social activists, who came from all over Poland. A ceremonial meeting was held this afternoon at the festively clad People's Hall, with the participation of 6,000 people from all over the state representing all generations of socialist Poland. The meeting was addressed by Krzysztof Trebaczkiewicz, chairman of the Central Council of the Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth.

Second to speak was Edward Babiuch, member of the Politburo, secretary of the party Central Committee. Here is what he said, in part:

[Begin Babiuch recording] Dear young friends! We are meeting on the eve of Poland's national day in the old Polish city of Wroclaw to pay tribute to a generation of builders of socialist Poland, a generation which grew up and was shaped in the ranks of the ZMP. It was here, 30 years ago, that the ZMP was called into existence, and that, for the first time in Poland's history, its youth movement had achieved organizational and ideological unity. The appreciation which the present generation of Polish youth, united in the federation of its unions, expresses on this occasion for the achievemnts of the ZMP, for the ideological values which guided that organization, gives great satisfaction to those who took part in that unification congress of our youth, former ZMP activists. Allow me, young friends, to convey cordial greetings to you from the Party Central Committee and personally from the leader of our people, Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee. [applause]

Youth affairs, the role young people play at present in our life and our young people's future are at the center of our party's attention. It was with the young in mind that the social and economic strategy of the sixth and seventh congresses was laid down and is now being implemented. Youth affairs are systematically being considered by our party's Politburo and the government, for they are the subject of constant concern for Comrade Edward Gierek.

Today, when we think back to the formation and the activity of the ZMP, it is impossible not to mention the atmosphere of those years, the great enthusiasm and dedication, the contribution which was made to unification of the young generation by the union of fighting youth, the most consistent advocate of youth unity; by the organization of young members of the Workers University Society, the Union of Rural Youth of the Polish Republic, and the Union of Democratic Youth.

The attitudes and views of millions of boys and girls were shaped within the ranks of ZMP, where they received a good education of life and work, studied the principles of Marxism-Leninism and discovered the hard rules of class struggle. The ZMP popularized, among the young people, the models of heroism in labor, mobilized them to active participation in Poland's industrialization, in transformations taking place in the countryside.

By committing the young people to work for People's Poland, the ZMP helped organize the mass progress of hundreds of thousands of young people who were working for education, mastering new trades, and leaving villages for towns. That generation had, as its symbols, the service for Poland brigades, the Nowa Huta steelworks, the Lublin and Warsaw car factories, the Gdynia and Szczecin shipyards, the Oswiecim and Kedzierzyn chemical works, the Wierzbica and Rejowiec cement works, the Czestochowa and Skawina steelworks, and recruitment for work in mining industry and farming.

The main achievement of the ZMP and its role in our most recent history lies in the fact that it took the first, but decisive, step in the process of political and moral integration of our young generation around our party's program and the aims of socialist construction. In its didactic work, the ZMP took socialist awareness to the broad masses of young people, became a widespread organization of young people on the great sites of socialism, lifting education, through work, to its greatest importance.

Those who took part in the Wroclaw congress 30 years ago vowed to build a strong and just Poland. The ZMP generation **persistently** put this vow into practice and has remained loyal to it ever since. [applause] [end recording]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN

LD192205Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The government spokesman reports that the Council of Ministers held a session today.

Taking as its basis the decisions made jointly by the Politburo of the party Central Committee and the government Presidium, the Council of Ministers laid down the provisions of the draft national socioeconomic plan for next year and adopted guidelines for preparation of draft plans in ministries and voivodships. The discussion was based on documents prepared by the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers. The provisions contained in the guidelines approved by the government take into account current internal and external conditions and progress made in implementation of this year's tasks. The guidelines are motivated by the need to secure further progress next year in achieving social and economic aims laid down by the seventh congress and by the second national party conference.

In accordance with the spirit and intentions of the policy pursued by the party and state, particular attention will be paid in preparation of next year's tasks to development of the food sector, housing construction and raw materials and energy facilities, as well as to problems connected with consolidation of changes taking place in the structure of output, in order to promote production for the domestic market and for exports.

The Council of Ministers has instructed ministers, wojewodas and mayors or urban voivodships to insure active participation, in the preparation of plans, by amalgamations, combinats and by works and workers collectives.

At issue here is the development of the workforces' initiative in more extensive exploitation of the factors of intensive development, improvement in the quality of labor and goods produced, thrifty use of raw and other materials, and, by the same token, improvement in the effectiveness of management. Any measures adopted should take into account suggestions put forward at workers self-government conferences.

The Council of Ministers also discussed the organization of work in preparation of the draft plan for next year in both central and local organizations.

BRIEFS

POLISH-ROMANIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION--Ion Constantinescu, chairman of the Romanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, who has visited Poland [no dates given], has had talks in the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy, and has toured a number of industrial plants. "The two sides signed a long-term accord on promoting cooperation between the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade and the Romanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The accord provides for exploiting all possibilities to aid development of Polish-Romanian trade, economic relations and scientific-technical contacts." An exhibition in Poland of Romanian economy and technology will be held in April 1979. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Jul 78 p 8 AU]

POLISH-ECUADORIAN TRADE TALKS--The mission of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade has had "fruitful" talks [no date given] in Quito with leaders of Ecuadorian commercial and industrial institutions and with those of the Ministries of Industries, Commerce and Integration and of Foreign Relations. The two sides exchanged views on developing various forms of economic cooperation. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Jul 78 p 2 AU]

CZESTOCHOWA PARTY PLENUM--The 13 July plenum of the PZPR voivodship committee in Czestochowa discussed the tasks of the voivodship party organization and of the local authorities in insuring complete implementation of the voivodship's socioeconomic tasks in the second half of the year. The plenum, which was chaired by Committee First Secretary Jozef Grygiel, was attended by Zbigniew Zielinski, Central Committee Secretariat member and head of the Department of Heavy Industry, Transportation and Construction. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Jul 78 p 1 AU]

KROSNO PARTY PLENUM--The 15 July plenum of the PZPR voivodship committee in Krosno discussed development of the voivodship's tourist and recreation facilities up to 1990. The plenum, which was chaired by Committee First Secretary Kazimierz Balawajder, was attended by Vice Premier Tadeusz Pyka and by Jerzy Misiewicz, deputy head of the Central Committee Department of Social, Athletic and Tourist Organizations. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Jul 78 pp 1, 4 AU]

LESZNO PARTY PLENUM--The 13 July plenum of the PZPR voivodship committee in Leszno discussed problems in the performance of leading cadres in implementing the seventh congress resolutions. The plenum, which was chaired by Committee First Secretary Stanislaw Kulesza, was attended by Antoni Banaszak, deputy head of the Central Committee Organization Department. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Jul 78 p 4 AU]

WLOCLAWEK PARTY PLENUM--The 13 July plenum of the PZPR voivodship committee in Wloclawek, which evaluated implementation of the voivodship's socioeconomic tasks in the first 6 months of this year, was chaired by Committee First Secretary Edward Szymanski. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Jul 78 p 4 AU]

SCINTEIA REPORTS OUTCOME OF BONN SUMMIT MEETING

AU191050Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 19 Jul 78 AU

["An Ample Vision, A Broad Participation in Solving World Economic Problems"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/7/1978--Referring to the Bonn top-level economic conference attended by the representatives of the main seven industrial Western countries, SCINTEIA of July 19 carries a commentary analyzing the concrete results of this meeting, the perspectives being opened for those countries' economies to break the crisis. The Bucharest daily considers that the Bonn meeting, which set itself to find means helping an economic reflation to the end of making a best use of labour, diminishing unemployment and inflation, ended with a compromise as far as the concerted actions favouring an economic reflation are concerned. The meeting proper, SCINTEIA writes, pointed out that the leading circles of the group of seven are aware of the unfavourable perspectives of the Western economy. Nevertheless they did not shape a programme of concrete and efficient actions. The decisions taken, SCINTEIA writes, point to the wish of the main Western countries to overcome the stage of declarations of intentions and to start concrete actions of economic reflation which could, of course, positively bear on the whole world economy. The results will depend on the way how each one of the group of seven understand to fulfill the pledges taken, since at the previous meetings the intentions remained "pious wishes".

Commenting on the appreciations of Western observers, the Romanian daily notes that to find solutions for an economic reflation only for their countries cannot stimulate economic activity. The present crisis is an outcome not only of the evolution in the respective group, it has much wider implications. In this connection, SCINTEIA writes that the present situation is closely linked to the deepening of underdevelopment, to the yawning gaps between the rich and poor countries. These problems, with world-wide repercussions let aside by the group of seven [phrase as received], the attempts to find transient solutions while avoiding the economic gaps cannot lead to viable solutions. From this viewpoint, the Bonn meeting made no step ahead, an increased assistance for the development of the poor countries being vaguely mentioned.

SCINTEIA considers that the phenomena and trends pointed out growingly affect both the economically advanced countries and the lagging ones. It is understandable, in these conditions, why a greater number of states declare for enduring solutions which should bring stability to world economy and trade, lead to the abolition of the unilateral protectionist measures and to the setting up of a stable monetary system.

It is ever more evident, the daily writes, that in order to efficiently solve the world economic problems they should be broached in a wide vision, with the participation on an equal footing of all the countries concerned and by showing receptivity to the viewpoints expressed by each one of them. Renunciation of a narrow outlook, the taking into account of the present-day realities, of the interests of all peoples are the sole guarantee of correct, efficient and viable solutions. The expansion of exchanges and of the economic-financial cooperation, free of barriers, restrictions and discrimination is one of the vital demands of a new world economic order meant to ensure the faster development of the lagging countries, the progress and well-being of all peoples.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ANDREW YOUNG 19 JULY

AU191959Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 19 Jul 78 AU

[Text] This afternoon the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, received at the Neptun resort Andrew Young, U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations and member of the U.S. President's cabinet, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the minister of foreign affairs.

Andrew Young was accompanied by U.S. Ambassador to Bucharest Rudolph Aggrey.

Expressing particular gratitude for being received, the guest extended warm greetings to President Nicolae Ceausescu and wishes for health and happiness on behalf of U.S. President Jimmy Carter. President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks and asked the guest to convey cordial greetings as well as best wishes to President Jimmy Carter.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides discussed current aspects of international life regarding the consolidation of peace and general security, the establishment of a new world economic order and the increased role of the United Nations and its bodies in resolving the major problems of the contemporary world. Within this framework, the sides stressed the need to act to lessen tension in interstate relations, to solve disputes by direct discussions between the sides concerned, by avoiding foreign intervention and interference in internal affairs and insuring respect for each people's independence and sovereignty.

The sides also stressed the need to end the arms race and achieve concrete disarmament measures, primarily measures for nuclear disarmament which will bring about a better international political climate and broad and fruitful cooperation among all nations throughout the world. The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere.

ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 19 JULY

AU191749Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 19 Jul 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Stefan Andrei, the minister of foreign relations and worship of the Republic of Argentina, Vice Adm Oscar Antonio Montes, arrived in Bucharest this afternoon on an official visit to our country. Shortly after his arrival, the two ministers had a talk.

CONGOLESE PRIME MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

AU191924Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 19 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/7/1978--Louis Sylvain Goma, second vice-chairman of the Military Committee of the Congolese Labour Party, prime minister of the People's Republic of the Congo, visited on July 19, the petrochemical combine at Brazi and the "1 May" oilfield equipment enterprise in Ploesti, food industry enterprises and an agricultural production cooperative in the Prahova County.

AMBASSADOR DUMITRESCU RECEIVED BY LI HSIEN-NIEN

AU191921Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1913 GMT 19 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Peking, AGERPRES, 19/7/1978--On July 19, Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, received on a presentation call Florea Dumitrescu, Romanian ambassador in Peking. On the occasion messages of greetings were exchanged between Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Kuo-feng. Recalled were the permanent development of the Romanian-Chinese relations, the broad prospects opened up by the recent visit of President Nicolae Ceausescu in the People's Republic of China to collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples on multiple planes.

TANJUG REPORTS ON DELEGATION'S VISIT TO U.S.

Meeting With Carter

LD192236Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1710 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Washington--"Yugoslavia is one of the countries with which our close relations are very significant. The strength, courage and independence of Yugoslavia represent a source of inspiration to us here... Your freedom, independence and security are of vital signiiicance for the whole world. We shall strive for the policy of preserving such a Yugoslavia."

This was stated today by U.S. President Jimmy Carter to the members of the delegation of the SFRY Assembly who visited the White House this morning. In fact, Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, and Yugoslav parliamentarians had a scheduled meeting and talks with Vice President Mondale, but President Carter found enough time to come to Mondale's office, greet the representatives of the SFRY Assembly individually and cordially welcome them. This gesture of the U.S. President and his sudden appearance were received with satisfaction in the Yugoslav delegation and was appraised as a sign of the exceptional attention which President Carter wished to show to them as Yugoslavia's representative and to President Tito and Yugoslavia.

Dragoslav Markovic and the members of the Yugoslav delegation arrived in the White House with Ambassador Dimce Belovski after first laying a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. They had also visited President Kennedy's grave at Arlington Cemetery.

They were discussing Yugoslav-U.S. relations when President Carter came in to greet them. He shook hands individually with every member of the delegation, showing interest in who they were and from which republic or province they were, then President Carter said:

Yugoslavia is one of the countries with which our close relations are very significant. The strength, courage and independence of Yugoslavia represent a source of inspiration to us here too.

It gave us great pleasure when President Tito came to visit us at the beginning of this year. We agreed on nearly every question then. It was difficult to find any differences. We aga n confirmed the value of close relations between Yugoslavia and the United States.

Your arrival here is another step forward in our relations. It is a good thing that you have come here to become acquainted with our system of administration, with the work of the Congress, with Vice President Mondale and with me, to see how our people live and tell your peoples about all this. We shall always be glad to hear how the strength and influence of the United States are interpreted in your country.

Your freedom, independence and security are of vital significance for the whole world. We shall strive for the policy of preserving such a Yugoslavia.

I should like to ask you to convey my personal best wishes and expressions of friendship to Kardelj and especially to President Tito, whom I consider to be my personal friend and whose friendship I highly value.

Speaking about President Tito as a world statesman, President Carter said to the Yugoslav parliamentarians that it would be a good thing if it were possible to free President Tito from various questions of local significance to enable him to devote himself still more to international problems. However, I know myself how difficult this is for me to do well, Carter said, wishing the members of the Yugoslav parliamentary delegation all the best and a pleasant stay in the United States.

During a half-hour conversation with Mondale, the first high-ranking official of Carter's administration to have visited Yugoslavia, the two sides positively assessed the cooperation between the two countries in all fields. Vice President Mondale showed interest in the forthcoming ministerial conference of nonalined countries, due to open in Belgrade next week.

They also discussed the present stage in the search for a solution to the Middle East crisis. The Yugoslav parliamentarians showed interest in Mondale's impressions in connection with his recent visits both to Israel and to Egypt. Views were also exchanged on the current situation and on possible solutions.

After this, Dragoslav Markovic and the members of the delegation, Culafic, Crnobrnja, Zagar, Pejovski and Senjanovic, as well as Ambassador Belovski, visited John Moore, president of the U.S. Export-Import Bank. There again satisfaction was expressed on both sides during a short conversation at the good state of relations and cooperation. This bank, as is well known, grants credit to U.S. firms this facilitating their business and trade with Yugoslavia. The talks also dealt with three new projects which Yugoslav and U.S. businessmen are preparing with the financial support of the bank. These were the realization of INA's project--the petrochemical complex on KRK, projects concerning Trepca and so forth.

This marked the end of the SFRY Assembly delegation's visit to Washington, during which it hailed the most important talks and meetings with U.S. officials--in Congress, in the government, in the State Department, in the International Bank and, today, in the Export-Import Bank.

SFRY Assembly President Dragoslav Markovic, the members of the delegation and Yugoslav Ambassador Dimce Belovski have left for Los Angeles, California.

Markovic Confers With IBRD Head

LD191724Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0013 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 18 July--SFRY Assembly President Dragoslav Markovic and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development President Robert McNamara had talks today on cooperation between the IBRD and Yugoslavia. All members of the Yugoslav Assembly delegation and Ambassador Dimce Belovski also called on McNamara.

As one of the founders of the International Bank, Yugoslavia has been one of its most active members from the very start. Cooperation between this bank and Yugoslavia is reciprocal and our country always supported the basic objectives of the bank which is to provide the biggest aid and support possible for the developing countries to raise their economies and improve the standard of living of their population. This is one of the reasons why the annual assembly of the IBRD and of the IMF will be held next year in Belgrade.

In their talks tonight, McNamara and Markovic stressed these facts and their satisfaction over this development of relations and cooperation. McNamara said that he was particularly pleased that two thirds of the resources received by Yugoslavia from the bank were spent for the development of those areas in Yugoslavia which were least developed.

Markovic informed McNamara that the Yugoslav Assembly had recently adopted the decision to step up Yugoslav contribution to the capital of the bank. Yugoslavia has so far paid in about $150 million for bank bonds. On the other hand, during the past fiscal year, which ended on 1 July, Yugoslavia received from the bank $328 million in loans and credits for economic and other projects. It was stressed today that Yugoslavia regularly and in time paid off all the loans it had received from the bank, and this was a characteristic of good cooperation.

McNamara also informed Yugoslav parliamentarians of the difficulties the bank had to cope with, especially concerning the increased capital from which loans were granted, because some big countries are procrastinating over the payment of their contributions.

TITO REPORTEDLY ASSAILED BERLINGUER AT BELGRADE MEETING

LD191625Y Paris L'AURORE in French 18 Jul 78 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Tito-Berlinguer--a Secret and Explosive Meeting"]

[Text] It was a purposely discreet meeting. No information whatever was leaked about it, even though it concerned a part of the world closer to us than either Africa or the Near East or any other hot spots of the globe.

Taking advantage of the 30th anniversary of the League of Communists celebrated on a grand scale in Belgrade, old Marshal Tito expressed a wish to meet with PCI leader Enrico Berlinguer. He wanted to have a major talk with the latter. Tito knows that his years are numbered, that his country's future is at stake and that the threat of invasion is becoming more specific. He no longer beats about the bush. He has no time left to do so.

Sharp and sensitive, Berlinguer was aware of the ordeal awaiting him. Therefore, he tried to dodge the issue and send his comrade, Pajetta, to the Yugoslav celebrations.

Tito had the following reply conveyed to him: "I do not want to see that old Stalinist. If you, Berlinguer, do not come, I will create a scandal!"

Sick at heart, Berlinguer submitted. Obviously, there is no shorthand or recorded report on the dialog between the Italian Communist leader and the great rebel Tito, who was the first genuine "Eurocommunist" not only in words but in deeds. However, an important Italian diplomat has been able to inform us about its substance:

"Right from the beginning it was obvious that there was no affinity between the two men. Tito did not try to smooth things over. He told home truths one after another.

"He did not hesitate to tell a livid Berlinguer that he far from wishes to see a PCI election victory and the communists' ascent to power in Italy.

"For," he told Berlinguer in substance, "the Christian Democrats are the best guarantors of the independence of us Yugoslavs, not you!"

Toward a Rome-Belgrade Alliance

"You claim to be Eurocommunists!" Tito bellowed. "But where, in fact, has all your cunning and trickery placed you? When Santiago Carrillo, who had been in a dangerous situation for a long time, dared to virtually break with Moscow, when the Kremlin treated him like the scum of the earth, accusing him of turning his party into a social democratic conglomeration, what did you do for your fellow Eurocommunist Carrillo? You kept quiet!

"I noticed," Tito is still speaking, "that you have agreed to come to terms with NATO. But I have observed that you have done so in word only and that your actions contradict what you say, for you actively support Moscow's policy in Europe and Africa.

"Do you want an example? Pajetta sings the praises of Afrocommunism in Angola, Tanzania, Ethiopia. You yourself supported the Ogaden war which the Russians and Cubans fought against Ethiopia [as published]. Do you call that independence?

"Here is another example of your secret othodoxy: When China which, as you know, is threatened by Soviet imperialism as I am, approached the West and NATO and decided to buy arms from Italy and even to send a military mission to visit you in Rome, what did your free Communist Party do? You attacked Peking and supported Russian supremacy!"

This impassioned dialog was really a monolog. Berlinguer was overwhelmed and just took the blows. Tito and LCY Secretary Stane Dolanc who intervened now and then did not spare the Italian at all.

"I intend to get it all off my chest!" Tito said, "even if you go and tell Brezhnev everything. I do not care, he knows what I think so you cannot tell him anything new.

But, Berlinguer, you should remember that you are Italian and a patriot above all else. You must remember that you have a country to defend and that the moment may have to come to resist an invasion!"

Berlinguer was stupefied and Tito told him coldly that he placed all his hope in a close military and economic alliance with the West, of which Italy could be the pivot. "Provided it does not adopt your brand of communism!" the old marshall remarked grimly.

"Moreover," the Italian diplomat at the heart of the problem told us, "things are already secretly underway. Whereas the two countries used not to be able to stand each other and Trieste remained a bone of contention between them, Italy and Yugoslavia have exchanged military missions.

"Only a few years ago, when the Italian Army was carrying out maneuvers in Friuli and Veneto, Belgrade used to strengthen its border automatically as if the danger might come from there. Yet a few days ago Tito's military observers attended maneuvers by Italian armored divisions in liaison with American NATO command.

"In secret, Tito, who suspects that there are Soviet plans to invade Yugoslavia after his death, relies heavily on Christian Democratic Italy. For this truly Atlantic Italy would feel directly threatened and concerned by the Yugoslav problem. It would not twiddle its thumbs while hundreds of thousands of Yugoslav partisans were fighting the invader.

"In actual fact, Tito is banking on the Italian fleet, whose firepower is considerable, to defend the Dalmatian coasts if necessary, and on American missiles in the Verona area which could serve as a deterent. The secret negotiations between Rome and Belgrade are perhaps more advanced than people think. I can tell you that this year for the first time the Italian fleet, which carries out its conventional summer maneuvers between Sicily and Malta, will be sent into the Adriatic in August, to Venice and Trieste, for special maneuvers.... And weapons from Italy, heavy armaments and others, are pouring into Yugoslavia...."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY CAMBODIA'S IENG SARY

Talks With Dolanc

LD192306Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1755 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today received Ieng Sary, member of the Political Bureau of the Kampuchean Communist Party Central Committee, who is visiting our country. In a cordial and friendly conversation opinions were exchanged on a number of topical international questions and in particular on the situation in Southeast Asia, the activity of the nonalined countries and also on trends in the workers, communist and progressive movements.

They also discussed a number of important questions and tasks in the sociopolitical development of the two countries and the role and activity of the LCY and the Kampuchean Communist Party on the internal and international level.

Stane Dolanc talked in particular about the main characteristics and results of the 11th Congress of the LCY; Ieng Sary reported on the state and the topical tasks of the Kampuchean Communist Party. The benefit of and mutual desire and readiness for further strengthening and expanding cooperation between the two parties was expressed, and a number of concrete actions in this regard were agreed.

Ieng Sary invited a delegation of the LCY to visit Kampuchea, which was accepted with pleasure.

Taking part in the talks were members of the delegation of the Kampuchean Communist Party Pic Heang, Sim Teang, In Nat, Thiounn Prasith, and on the Yugoslav side Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee Zvonoko Grahek, deputy director of the Department for International Relations; Dimitrije Babic, special advisor in the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; and others.

Received by Vrhovec

LD192055Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1348 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister responsible for foreign affairs of Democratic Kampuchea, in a cordial and friendly atmosphere today exchanged opinions on questions relating to the forthcoming ministerial conference of the nonalined countries and to the state of Yugoslav-Kampuchean bilateral relations and the opportunities for their further progress.

The Kampuchean deputy prime minister also informed Vrhovec of the Kampuchean view of the latest situation in Southeast Asia.

Also taking part in the talks on the Yugoslav side were: Ignjacij Golob, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Mihailo Lompar, SFRY ambassador in Democratic Kampuchea; Paun Serbanovic, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Dus An Gaspari, director of political administration in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Ivica Kojic, chef de cabinet of the Federal Secretariat. Taking part on the Kampuchean side were Ambassador Sam San; Ambassador Thiounn [illegible]ith; Ambassador Sim Teang; Ambassador In Nat and others.

DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER HO TAM ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD191700Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1457 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Ho Tam, vice premier of the Administrative Council and minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived today on an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

Yi Yong-mok, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Go Song-sun, adviser in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Zo Gju-ul head of the International Organizations Bureau in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other officials arrived with Ho Tam.

At Belgrade airport the high-ranking guests from the friendly, nonalined Democratic People's Republic of Korea were welcomed by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Paun Serbanovic, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, Dusan Gaspari, head of administration in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and other officials. Chong Kwang-sun, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Yugoslavia was also at the welcoming ceremony with members of the Embassy staff.

Statement on Arrival

LD192150Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1838 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] On his arrival in Belgrade, where he is to attend the conference of foreign ministers of the nonalined countries, Ho Tam, vice premier of the Administrative Council and minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made the following statement:

At the invitation of the Government of the SFRY, a governmental delegation of the DPRK has arrived in Belgrade, the beautiful capital of your country, and has brought with it warm feelings of friendship of the Korean people for the Yugoslav people.

After expressing his thanks for the invitation and for the welcome, Ho Tam conveyed to the Yugoslav people warm and fraternal greetings from the Korean people.

We have come on a friendly visit to Yugoslavia during which we will take part in the work of the conference of foreign ministers of the nonalined countries.

During our visit we will continue consultations on problems relating to the further development of friendly relations and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries, and on questions relating to preparations for the conference of foreign ministers of nonalined countries.

At this moment the peoples of the nonalined countries and of the progressive peoples in the world are showing great interest in and devoting great attention to the conference of foreign ministers of nonalined countries which is to be held here.

The ministers of foreign affairs of the nonalined countries will meet in Belgrade, the historic place when the existence of the nonalined movement was declared to the world, to prepare the significant conference which will represent an important event in the development of this movement.

The forthcoming conference of foreign ministers of the nonalined countries must examine many problems which demand urgent solution for the sake of the development of our movement.

With regard to the importance of the agenda of the conference and to the complex situation in the entire nonalined movement, we will bear a great responsibility at this conference.

We will do everything in our power to make this conference a conference of unity and cohesion in the glorious history of our movement, thus demonstrating the spirit of unity and cooperation which are in harmony with the lofty ideals and goals of the nonalined movement.

The people of the two countries of Korea and Yugoslavia are [word indistinct] and close comrades-in-arms opposed to hegemonistic forces and all other forms of imperialism. They go forward shoulder-to-shoulder for the sake of the consolidation and development of the nonalined movement.

The traditional friendship and solidarity between the peoples of our two countries is indissoluble, the foundations of which were laid by the great leader of the Korean people Kim Il-song and the outstanding leader of the Yugoslav people Josip Broz Tito.

We express our conviction that the visit of our delegation to your country will contribute to the friendship and solidarity between the two countries and to the successful work of the conference of foreign ministers of the nonalined countries and also the realization of the unity and cohesion of the nonalined movement.

Received by Vrhovec

LD191950Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1815 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, this evening received Ho Tam, vice premier of the Administrative Council and minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK, and had a lengthy, friendly conversation with him.

The two ministers and their colleagues devoted the greatest attention to the topical development and activities of the nonalined movement in the light of the forthcoming Belgrade ministerial conference of the nonalined countries.

BAKOCEVIC EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR KOREAN REUNIFICATION

LD192218Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Our country, and consequently SAWPY as well, has supported and will continue to support initiatives and efforts aimed at achieving the peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea. The position adopted in this respect by the 11th LCY Congress is very clear.

This was stated by Aleksandar Bakocevic, chairman of the Commission for International Relations of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, in a statement given to TANJUG in connection with the month of international solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the peaceful reunification of their country.

By taking part in this action by means of various activities, Bakocevic stressed, SAWPY aims to draw attention to the situation in the Korean Peninsula, which continues to be a source of tension and a threat to world peace, and to the presence of foreign troops in South Korea, which represent a real obstacle to the peaceful reunification of the country. Our orientation proceeds from the fact that it is an inalienable right of the Korean people to make independent decisions on its own destiny and consequently also on its reunification. This right belongs to the Korean people also on the basis of the UN Charter, which gives all the peoples the right, Bakocevic recalled, to settle their own problems without any interference from outside. This is why we emphasize the need to withdraw foreign troops from South Korea and create the prerequisites for a just and lasting settlement of a situation which threatens stability and peace. The way out of this situation is the way of peaceful and democratic reunification of the country.

Without going into greater detail into the history of the Korean problem, which is a long, complex and instructive one, I must recall, Bakocevic said, that a people with a 5,000-year history and civilization of its own was artifically divided into two parts by means of outside intervention. The Korean question, created as a consequence of World War II and the cold war, has been characterized by a permanent confrontation in every action aimed at solving it and achieving progress in this respect. Today it is necessary to act in order to overcome the heritage of the cold war, which represents an anachronism in the present-day conditions. More than 3 decades since the artificial division of Korea and a quarter of a century since the signing of the armistice the state of relations between the two Koreas remains unchanged, which is to the greatest extent due to the activity of foreign factors. The same external factors which led to the division of Korea still continue today to be the main obstacle to the settling of the Korean problem. Events developed in the direction which sanctioned the division of Korea still more sharply. A joint statement issued by the north and south in 1972 was also supported by our country as a significant event in the efforts to achieve reunification. In this statement it was particularly stressed that all future actions concerning reunification should be based on the principle that reunification was the concern of the Korean people itself and that it should be achieved peacefully. Regrettably the Korean north-south dialog did not continue. We are aware that this is a process which calls for patient efforts, hence the great significance of the efforts to replace the armistice treaty with a peace treaty in order to create the conditions needed to turn the armistice into lasting peace and speed up Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

All the efforts in this direction, Bakocevic stressed, are supported by the non-aligned countries' movement, and in that framework by our country as well.

SFRY SEEKS AUSTRIAN AID AGAINST TERRORISTS, SAYS PAPER

AU191614Y Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 19 Jul 78 p 3 AU

[Wolfgang Oberleitner article "Jointly Against Croatian Terror?"]

[Summary] Last week's talks in Belgrade between Interior Minister Lanc and his Yugoslav counterpart Gen Franjo Herljevic on closer cooperation between the two countries' police authorities in combating terrorism constituted a novelty--there have never been any such contacts with a communist country before and, moreover, Austrian-Yugoslav relations are not overly friendly in view of the repeated Yugoslav press attackes on Austria because of the allegedly persecuted Slovenian minority in southern Carinthia. But all this has not prevented Herljevic from seeking Austrian support in a field that causes him great concern--the activities of Croatian nationalist who--in contrast to the FRG and Sweden--operate underground in Austria. Actually, Austrian police find it very difficult to keep track of what is going on among the 100,000 Yugoslav workers in Austria because the Croatian activists are using the "troika system"--groups of three people, who quite legally spend their vacations in their home country and on these occasions commit acts of sabotage or at least pass on sabotage instructions.

Yugoslav authorities were considerably upset when they recently got hold of an 80-page pamphlet "Instructions for the Liberation Struggle" published by a "headquarters of the Croatian Liberation Forces/Zagreb" and containing detailed instructions for making bombs and molotov cocktails. "Hence Belgrade deemed it necessary to approach Austria with the offer of mutually useful cooperation. Herljevic would like to have a stop put to the activities of all known Croatian nationalists in Austria, and he has presented a list of his wishes in this respect, which will still have to be studied though."

Even before this, Vienna state security police had warned Father Cecelja, who has been living for many years in Salzburg, and his assistants against activities directed against Yugoslavia, and threatened them with reprisals that might well include deportation, since no member of the group holds Austrian citizenship. Cecelja has long been a thorn in Yugoslavia's side, as he is one of the initiators of the annual meetings in Bleiburg, Carinthia, where the execution of 10,000 Croatian soldiers by the Yugoslavs after the last war is commemorated. Since this commemoration is of a religious nature, Austrian authorities cannot interfere but can only ban the display of the Croatian flag. Many of the Croats living in Austria are influenced by the Catholic Church, whose Croatian priests sympathize with the Croatian liberation movement.

TANJUG REPORTS NEW LAW GOVERNING IMPORTS OF CONSUMER GOODS

LD191854Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1543 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In mid-July, the Federal Executive Council adopted a decision on amending the decision relating to the conditions under which persons may import, bring in and receive certain objects from foreign countries. The decisions came into force on 15 July. In accordance with the previous regulations, persons were permitted, inter alia, to import, bring in and receive from foreign countries consumer goods (consumer durables) for their household use, such items as washing machines, refrigerators, stoves, televisions, air conditioning installations, motor vehicle parts, furniture, typewriters and so forth.

However, in practice difficulties arose over the service network, spare parts, which created difficulties for Yugoslav buyers, and difficulties were also experienced in the service network of domestic producers.

A new decision was therefore adopted to eliminate these difficulties and guarantee the same conditions for the domestic producers of these products, as well. The amended decision--as interpreted by the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade--enables persons to buy the aforementioned products through organizations of associated labor representing foreign firms and holding consignment stocks of foreign goods, or through a foreign trade organization.

When the regulation was adopted, special consideration taken for our workers temporarily employed abroad. When they return for good to our country, our workers may import without any restriction items which serve their personal needs and the personal needs of members of their family, and also items for their own household use. This also relates to goods obtained by means of consignment stocks or foreign trade enterprises.

In addition, workers temporarily employed abroad may--if they return temporarily to Yugoslavia during their stay abroad--import items serving their own personal needs and the personal requirements of members of their family, and also household goods up to a value of 5,000 dinars.

All citizens coming from abroad, the interpretation of the Federal Secretariat stresses, may freely import, bring in and receive items which clearly serve their personal requirements, and those of close members of their family (spouse, parent, children), in so far as they live in a single household. The same thing related to items serving household requirements. This particularly concerns small tools, motor vehicle parts, carpets, furniture, typewriters and the like.

Since all interested persons have not been able to inform themselves in time of the regulations of the new decision, it should be stressed, in order to eliminate possible problems, that the regulations of the amended decision do not apply to the import of the aforementioned goods if payments from individuals' foreign currency bank accounts or foreign currency savings accounts have been completed before 15 July 1978. Nor do the new regulations apply in the case where these goods are brought into Yugoslavia by persons returning to the country who were temporarily resident abroad before the day the decision came into force.

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